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EUROPE.

CLOSE OF THE HUNGARIAN ELECTIONS.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Serious Charges Against the Spanish Clergy.

CRIME IN ENGLAND

THE TROUBLES IN THE EAST.

The North German Lloyd steamship Hermann, Captain Wencke, from Bremen the 17th ult. via South-ampton the 20th, arrived here yesterday. She brings details of our cable telegrams up to dates of sailing The loan for which the Portiguese government has been negotiating with the firm of Messrs. Fruhl-ing & Goschen, of London, was ratified on Saturday, 17th ult., by the Minister of Finance and Mr

Prince Napoleon has left Paris on one of his mys terious trips. Is he going to Dalmatia, or Syria, or Palestine, or simply going to have a quiet chat—very quiet-with his father-in-law, Victor Emanuel

The journals of St. Petersburg, April 18, publish entelligence from Tauris of that date, according to which the Persian troops of Kurden have defeated a tribe of Turkomans at Teke, on the frontier be-tween the provinces of Astrabad and Khorassan. A military revolt had occurred at Teheran on the 29th March, but was put down with great severity.

Mr. Edmund Yates, who it is well known holds a high position in the English General Post Office, has en visiting those towns in which newspapers with the largest circulation are issued, with the view of escertaining the opinions of the newspaper proprie tors and others interested in the subject of cheaper Postage for printed matter.

A Lisbon report of the 18th ult. states that a muliny has occurred among the soldiers of the Zambesi

expedition stationed at Mafra, eighteen miles from Lisbon. Troops had been sent to suppress the mutiny and bring back the regiment destined for Zam A summary of the Turkish Red Book has been

published in the Levant Herald. It will doubtless prove a most interesting volume, as it contains, among other things, despatches on Cretan, Servian and Roumanian affairs.

An attempt is to be made to settle the dispute in

the Manchester building trade by arbitration, and Mr. Rupert Kettle has consented to act, with the endeavor to bring about an arrangement. All agita-tion on either side is to cease pending the inquiry. At Preston the strike of weavers continues withou any apparent change.

The archives of the Holy Synod, St. Petersburg

which contain materials of the highest value for the bistory of the Russian Church and religious legisla-tion, have remained hitherto but little known and simost inaccessible to the studies of the learned. The Emperor Alexander has just authorized the appointment of a special commission charged to place these documents in order and to publish a certain

A letter in the Journal de Liege, dated from

Longwy, says:—

We hear much of the conveyance of troops, arms and munitions of war by the Eastern railway, I can speak as to the fortress of Longwy. The effect live strength of the garrison has never been so small—only two companies of infantry and about a score each of artillery and cavairy. But, on the other hand, the magazines are crammed with stores. With Metz and other fronter fortresses it is the table.

plating reducing their price to five centimes or a half

on the government newspapers of that price.

A telegram was received in Brussels on the 18th alt., from Mons, stating that all the colliers in the further disturbance is mentioned. Perfect tran-

Under the terms of a postal convention just con galities the postage upon letters for all parts of Moldaand Wallachia, sent via France and Austria, may in future be prepaid to the place of destination, or such letters may be forwarded unpaid, at the option of the sender, at the same rates of postage as those now chargeable on letters addressed to the principal towns of Moldavia and Wallachia.

Hague on the subject of the bill the Dutch governtion of railways in the island of Java.

The correspondent of the London Herald, writing from St. Petersburg, under date of April the 14th,

and on sets forth that the law edicted in Turkey in lanuary last, at the moment when the Greco-Turk-th difference broke out, and having for effect to put at each to the protection granted by the foreign con-als to Ottoman subjects who had become loreign abjects, has the most fearful tendencies. The Rus-an government expresses the wish that an entente to that point should be arrived at among the great rowers. That accord could be attained by an ex-lange of notes; a conference would then be use-

A duel took place on Saturday afternoon, the 17th ult., in the lie de Crossy, near Paris, between M. des Perrières, a writer in the Nain Jaune, and M. Meyer, of the Paris. The cause of the meeting was an offensive sketch published in the first name "Duke John," one of the pseudonyms of M. Mover. The first fire passed over harmlessly, but on the pistols being reloaded one ball passed close to M. des Perrieres' ear, while the other struck M. Mayer in the side, passing on until stopped by a

The state of affairs at Preston remains nearly unchanged. The strike of the masons at Manchester and Coventry is said to be only the prelude to strikes in the building trade which are to take place all over the country towards the end of May, in consequence of the refusal of the provincial workmen to untertain the proposal of the masters for payment

by the hour instead of by the day.

The Gaulois of the 16th ult. announces that the cushier of one of the targest insurance companies in Paris has embezzied a sum of 1,450,000f. Less ciever than Mr. Higgs, he allowed himself to be caught and is now at Mazas. He had been thirty-nine years in the company's employ. The chairman proposed to hush the matter up and offered to put down \$20,000 as his share, but, adds the Gaulois, the other

directors refused.

A serious accident took place at the Surrey theatre on Saturday night, the 17th uit. The gallery was very full and at the end of the first piece about 200 persons rushed down the stairs, those behind push-ing so reskiessly that a wooden barrier driwn across the staircase on the second tanding gave way and several persons were thrown down on the stone steps below. One man tus ribs fractured, while about a dozen others were

enverely bruised about the head and body. The Russian correspondent of the London Tablet

Our minitary men assure us that the summer will not pass away without a campaign. They profess o have certain information that the French artistry was never at any time so formidably complete in all its departments. The government seems to chere with the officers the expectation of war. Freat activity reigns in the arsenais. That of St. Petersburg alone has cast, bored and grooved more lian 4504-pounders and over 1509-pounders, on the new system, at the rate of two a day; and 100 heavy cans have been rided.

Penceful Prospects—The Press on the Augmentations of Military Pensions—The Franco-Belgian Question-Prince Napoleon's Migration—Theatricals.
PARIS, April 16, 4860.

If embleme and pictorial illustrations were

favored in the columns of the Hebald your Paris correspondent would resume the state of politics and society here by sketch-ing an olive branch, for we are in the enjoy-ment of unbroken peace. After M. de la Valette's maiden speech the nation feels it can lock up the temple of Janus and throw the key in the Rhine. And blessed be peacemakers; therefore, blessed be Marshal Neil, who, no later than Monday, made a arismal Neil, who, no later than alonaly, made a conciliatory answer to M. Pecard, when the honorable deputy of the opposition requested that the imperial Guard should be suppressed as well as the six great general commands. To hear the Marshal talk about peace as he did proves that his style of courting the goddess (by manufacturing for her speciai use 12,000 Chassepots per day), somewhat differ from that of suitors who are not Ministers of War. and nothing more. Some gentlemen woo energeti-cally, and the declaration from the Marshal that he

and nothing more. Some gentlemen woo energetically, and the declaration from the Marshal that he has 1,000,000 guns ready, on the new model, conveys a certainty that he is one of these; neither does he intend to incur further expense as regards future budgets. He has spent a good deal on peace, and the result is that if instead of sending 35,000 men to Châlons, France were going to send 500,000 men to fight the enemy (5), the war office is prepared; in fact so wen prepared that 28,000 men of the contingent have been sent home and 11,000 other men besides. As for a reduction of force, the Marshal, however, could not hear of it, he would rather disband the army entirely.

Had the nobie Duke been accused of a personal injury, or injustice, this roused and ruffled spirit would be justifiable; but there never rises samoke without some fuel under it, and the rumors were based on documents which M. de Persigny placed before the Emperor for approbation. It was openly known that Napoleon iii. approved, and even aigned them, though they were kept in his stud, for a fortinght after, and while thus lying by statesmen took advantage of this space of time to secure permission to hold their posts until after the general elections. M. de Persigny being at present very much averse to grandeur, mignt have ignored at first how fair on diffs and gone; yet it is possive that if he did not dream of the Ministry, the Ministry thought of him.

now far on diffs and gone; yet it is positive that if he did not dream of the Ministry, the Ministry thought of him.

In reference to the Emperor's decree granting an extra pension to the veterans of the grand army, with few exceptions the English press call it a graceful and appropriate act; but many of the French papers wilfully attribute its source to an undercurrent stirred up just before the elections with a view to court favor. They complain that putting all the poetry of lecing aside for aged veterans, the proposed measure involves an expense of 2,700,000 francs a year, which will remain on the budgets much longer than is supposed, instead of disappearing with the octogenarians; that it only interests a belligerent portion of the hatton, and that it contrasts in a regrettable manner with the recent rejection of the modest amendment in favor of teachers in the provinces and public schools. It has also been objected that though France was great under Napoleon, general sentiment will not agree in calling his birth a national jubilee if all the ambition of the victor is remembered, and what it cost, when France was reduced after a hundred victorious combats to abandon the frontiers conquered by the republic, and even to shrink within narrower limits than those traced by preceding rulers.

The Franco-Belgian incident appears destined to preceding rulers.
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frontiers conquered by the republic, and even to shrink within narrower limits than those traced by preceding rulers.

The Franco-Belgian incident appears destined to end in a simple agreement between one railway service and another. The hours of departure and arrival are to correspond on both sides of the frontier between France and Belgium, the companies are to be totally distinct, and each country to have nothing to do with its neighbor's managers, which I think the best part of the regulation. The tariffs of consequence for goods are to be the same, in order to avoid the paintin necessity of paying twice for what is quite ingh price enough when once paid. Thus, two line inspectors could have achieved what it has taken four Ministers to rush from Brussels to Paris about. True, Paris has had a new man to invite to banquets, to look at within the Palais Bourton and make a hero of at the Tulieries, and altogether M. Frère-Arban was the best possible representative of Belgian urbanity that could have been selected from a large collection of urbane Belgians.

Quite a large number of deputies have obtained leave of absence from the President of the Assemblee. They are scouring over their departments, and the P. P. C. written at the corner of their visiting cards is read pour prendre candidature, not pour prendre conge, as the unmittated would naturally suppose on seeing the honorable members skeaddle. We have not only had the remarkable and very admirable speech of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to appland, but a reception at the Academic; only, as we have four vacancies to ful, it would be cruel to analyze the oratorical disasters and fine eloquence of all the speakers. At the Antrau reception M. Cartiler-Fleury, moreover, made a mistake into which I, as a writer, might fall, and such an occurrence would distress me on retrospection. He took out his watch after an address (all culogy, which had lasted over an hour, then, on considering that the long hand had turned once round the dai, observed—"i will conclude,

than 9,000 locations have remained vacant since last year on account of their egregious pretensions and grotesque prices for rent.

Rienzi continues to draw and it has thus been disclosed how many lovers there are of wind instruments who call music meiody here below. "It is all very well," said an amateur, who is not a Wagnerist, at the last performance; "he says he is the harmony of the future, but the people in France never do believe in such reports as that."

The Present State of the French Navy. The main feature in the Corps Legislatif on the 15th ult. was a speech of M. Dupuy de Lorme on the French navy, of which the following is the sub-

The main feature in the Corps Legislatif on the 15th ull. was a speech of M. Dupuy de Lorme on the French navy, of which the following is the substance:—

He commenced by taking a rapid review of the former state of the nayy, and having pointed out that France was the first naval power to construct armor-plated vessels, remarked that M. Bethmont idamed the government for having built too many iron-clad corvettes. The fact was true that a certain number of vessels of that class had been constructed, but not before the type—the Belliqueuse—had been tested in every possible way, and with the uniform result that every admiral or captain who had been on board her or had an opportunity of witnessing her trials spoke in the highest terms of her seagoing quantiles. Some differences had been made in the new constructions, owing to the adoption of heavier guns, but all that had been finished were excellent. He would not emer into further technical details, but would show what had been done to realize the programme of 1857. According to it 40 fast sailing ships of the line or iron-cad frigates had to be constructed; of those, 12 of the former and is of the latter were terminated, while 12 more of the frigates were wanting. Of 90 corvette gunboats, 60 were now completed, and of 30 floating butteries, 22 were ready. The whole of the 75 transports were constructed, as well as 104 small vessels forming the follial, and of which the number proposed was 125. There were beaues craft for special services not included in the programme, which comprised 319 steamers, but which number proposed was 125. There were beaues craft for special services not included, as well as 104 small vessels forming the foldial, and of which the number proposed was 125. There were balles craft for special services not included in the programme, which comprised 319 steamers, but which number of steamers at the former and 14,000,000 for the purchase of two execution of the programme was estimated to require an outlay of 187,000,000, of the fiodilla, the w

SPAIN.

Allegations Against the Clergy-Demolition of Religious Houses-Improvements-Abs-lition of Capital Punishment.

justly is not known, of having despoiled several of their churches of jewels and valuable gifts offered by rich devotees at the shrines of saints and the Virgin. There has been one robbery at Toledo of jewels worth \$550,000. There was another at Ciadad Real, a few days ago, of diamonds bestowed by Donna Christina many years since, which were of great value. The press charge the monks with being the despoilers, but the monks deny the impu-tation and attribute them as the work of men hired by the republicans to commit these sacrileges, in order to get the pressiy communities into bad odor. Several fine monasteries are being pulled down, and it is a pitiful sight to see so many venerable buildings reduced to mere masses of debris. Señor Rivera, the Alcalde, says it is for the venerable buildings reduced to mere masses of debris. Señor livera, the Alcalde, says it is for the good of the State, for the good of the city and for the good of the poor. The work of demotition certainly employs many laborers, amounting to 12,000 in all, who otherwise would be ruthless banditti, waylaying and murdering people in the streets. It has been a very wise thing to give them employment, but not to puil down buildings that with a few improvements or alterations might have been converted into first class hotels, casa de fluespedes or stores, or they might have been reserved by government as barracks for the National Guard. A walk around this city will salisity any one that there were public works wanted which would have given employment to every needy man in Madrid for years to come. But while there are gangs of people engaged in the work of destruction there are others engaged in the work of great public benefit. The Las Delicuas is being beautified before it will be opened to the public, and with the improvements going on it promises to be, when complete, one of the finest public gardens in Europe. The streets of Madrid are also as clean as a parior hoor, owing to the number of people engaged for this work.

The Courrier de Bayonne says that there has been a grand council heid lately at Paris between the Queen mather, Donna Christina, Gonzalez Bravo, Beda, Count Girgenti and other notable personages, to treat about the abdication of the death pensella.

to treat about the abdication of the ex-Queen Isabelia.

A few days since in the Cortes Señor Moya made a speech in favor of the abolition of the death penalty, and cited the following States and countries as being examples which regenerated Spain should follow:—Finland aboished the penalty of death in 1826, Louisiana in 1830, Tahiti in 1831, State of Michigan in 1846, Duchy of Nassau in 1849, State of Rhode Island in 1852, Republic of San Marino in 1859, Roumanis in 1860, Weimar in 1862, Saxony-Menigen in 1862, Canton of Neufchatel in 1863, Columbia in 1884, Illinois in 1867, Portugal in 1867, and Saxony-Weimar in 1868. After he had finished his speech, it was put to the vote as to whether the death penalty should be abolished or not. When the votes were counted there were found 142 votes for the abolition and five against it. It was accordingly declared that it had become a law and had passed the "Commission of Legislation."

GERMANY

Politics and Finance-Fortifications on Lunc and Seg-Their Expensiveness-German Catholics-Sick and Wounded Soldiers. BERLIN, April 12, 1869.

The political aspect is constantly improving, and our neighbors are actually making peace demonstrations, such as the calming speech of Marquis de la Valette, in the French Chamber, and the economy resolved upon for the Austrian army. If, neverth less, the money market is dull and desponding, it must be ascribed to over speculation, not so much here as in Vienna, Florence and St. Petersburg, where the vast railroad schemes and enterprises daily concocted baffle the most powerful financial

where the vast railroad schemes and enterprises daily concocted baffle the most powerful financial digestion. "The increase of interest by the English bank has put, many on their guard, and emboldened speculators, a la baisse. United States bonds, 1862, are quoted at yesterday's (Sunday) 'Ohange, at 875'. Early next month his Majesty King William is to go by way of Hanover and Bremen to Oldenburg and there to attend at the opening of the Jahde harbor, which, with that of Kiel, forms the centre of North German coast fortifications, including the strong positions of Duppel and Sonderburg. The latter will be extended to the bay of Horup, and the forts at kiel, Duppel and Alsen are to protect the projected North sea channel. As to the harbor of Jahde, the artificial construction of which nas aiready cost many millions, it is to be protected by outworks and batteries at Eckwarden' and on the land side by three detached forts similar to those at Kiel. The drafts and surveys of necessary fortifications include also the mouths of the Elbe and Weser. Nothing is said of the cost of these works, which the people will have to pay for with the sweat of their brows, and their completion is not expected until the year 1874. Material alterations have been decided upon with regard to inland strongholds, many of which need an extension, as the towns which have grown up within and without these for tresses take up the ground requisite for strategy. Such is the case with Magdeburg, Stettin, Cologne and others, where government intends to sell the lots within the circumvaliations and employ the proceeds towards their removal. Some fortresses, nowever, having lost their importance in consequence of the annexations since 1866, will be given up altogether.

The second international conference of aid societies for sick and wounded soldiers, which convenes here on the 22d Inst., will be numerously attended by prominent members. France will be represented by Count Serrurier, Preddent of the first conference in Paris, In 1867, also by Jir

royal, including King John's and the Crown Prince's of Saxony. The bishopric of Paderborn slone furnished one hundred and seventeen thousand autographs, Munster, one hundred and twelve thousand; Breslau, ninety-seven thousand; Regensburg, sixty thousand; Munich, thirty-five thousand, &c., all being accompanied by liberal contributions of money. The number of names in each diocese and the amount of their pions contributions are tabulated, each forming a handsome volume, bound in leather, with the Papal insignia parchment title page, with grit letters, and the whole very beautifully executed in Frankfort.

The Coast Defences of the North German

The Coast Defences of the North German Confederation.

The Foss Zeitung of Berlin mentions that the plans for the forthcation of the coast of Northern Germany are now definitively agreed to. They will have for their central points the two war ports of Kiel and Jahde, and the positions of Duppel and Alsen, which are destined in future to command the entrance to the projected canal to the North Sea. The port of Kiel will be protected on the land side by three detached forts and a circular entrenchment, and probably at a future time by a series of outer works. The same will be done for the harbor of Jahde. The mouth of the Eibe will be provided with a fort towards Grancrort. The Weser will have its principal centre of defence in the direction of Brinkamahof. The plans are already traced out, and imight be executed at once if necessary. The radways have been turned to account in these works, which will proposely be completed in 1874.

AUSTRIA.

The Hungarian Elections-Severe Punishment Radical Sympathizers-Railroads Roumania-Influence of the Sucz Canal or

The Hungarian general elections are now all over, with the exception of four. Among the 400 elections that have taken place-there are seven which are double elections, but supposing that the said seven con stituencies on a new election will return a deputy of the same party complexion as his was on whom their first choice fell, there will be 235 Deakists and a majority of seventy to the Deak party, without counting the twenty-nine deputies elected by the Croatian Diet, who are all Deakists and who will nave a vote on all questions common to Hungary and Croatia. Of the 165 opposition deputies left. The result of the elections is that the people acceptance, of the 1867 settlement with the western half of the empire, and with the Crown and the friends of conservative liberalism have a right to rejoice at the victory of the ministerialists. Gorove, the Minister of Commerce, who was rejected by metropolitan constituency, has found a county con-stituency to return him. It has been observed that stituency to return him. It has been observed that in the purely Magyar districts of Hungary the ministerial party lost ground; on the other hand, in the western counties, which are mainly innabited by men of German race, and in Northern Hungary, where the Stowacks are settled, and, above asi, in Transylvania, the Deakists gained ground, so that this electors icampaign may be compared to an engagement, in which the opposition gains in the centre but where the government is victorious on either wing. Kossuth and his eldest son, by the way, have both been elected, but neither of them is expected to take his seat.

The government having issued a rescript to the administrative authorities for the prevention of excesses and tumnits during the election and the preservation of individual liberty, the communal representatives of the counties of Pesth and Bihar have passed a declaration to the effect that the said rescript was made in violation of the principles

strengthen the hands of the central government against the insubordination of the local authorities. Some radical politicians who hung out of their windows mourning banners in honor of the opposition journalist Borsomengi have been condemned by the local justice to be put in irons and receive each twenty-five strokes with a cudget. Such is the primitive state of "justices' justice" in Hungary.

Hungary recovered her right of usuing coins in 1887, and used it last year on the issue of the new ten and twenty kreutzer pieces. Stimulated, perhaps, by this example Roumania has just obtained from the Porte the concession of the right to utter gold and silver coins. The present government at Bucharest has added Roumania to the list of States which have adhered to the monetary convention originally proposed by France, and 25,000,000 of Roumanian coin are to be minied in France to the order of the Rouman government.

The Rouman government is taking advantage of the present railroad mania in the Austro-Hungarigan empire, with a view to get a network constructed in Roumania. A concession has been granted to a company of viennese and London capitalists to construct a line from Suczawa, in the Bukowina, to Roman, with a branch to Botushan: another from Roman to Galaiz, with a branch from Tekuch to Bertad; another from Gaiatz to Bucharest, passing through Brailia, and another from Bucharest to Bercserova. Paud Pacha, the Turkish Minister of Public Works, has not yet succeeded in buying out the assignees of the Langrand concession. The house of Bischoffsneim in Paris have advanced to these assignees £100,000 in order to enable them to complete by next November so much of the main line as will save the concession from forieiture. This circumstance has brought the negotiation with the Viennese and Parisian capitalists to a standstill for a while.

Austro-Hungary is also making its influence felt in Egypt. On the arrival of the Austrian Consul General Von Schreiner at Alexandria, on his return from Vienna after having been appoi

TURKEY AND PERSIA.

Explanation as to the Cause of the Troubles Between the Two Countries-Railroad Pro-CONSTANTINOPLE, April 5, 1869.

I wish to call your attention to the extraordinary importance given by certain limited telegraph com-panies to a supposed misunderstanding and serious complications between Turkey and Persia. Accord-ing to these telegraphic reports, which no doubt have been flashed across the ocean, we are on the have been flashed across the osean, we are on the eve of coming to hard blows with that country regarding frontier matters. I have given myself much trouble to ascertain how far these reports may be founded, and discover that far from being a question dangerous in its complications, it is very little thought of by well informed parties, and happens to be the last question in the world likely to end in a misunderstanding between the two governments. As public chronicler, however, I will tell you what all this question is about which newsmongers, with the help of a good deal of imagination, have worked up into a matter of momentous importance. Along the extensive frontier lying between Turkey and Persia in the northern direction is a tract of land which you will find marked "Mouch" on a good map. In its neighborhood there is a fertile spot called Kass Ghiule—too insignificant, however, to be marked on any map. This spot, lying very near the frontier, is owned by Turkey and is visited periodically by a nomade tribe of lawless Khoords, who find that its pasturage is suited to their flocks and its position convenient to enable them to evade all taxation by escaping into Persia when pressed by the demands of the Turks, and vice versa. Latterly the Persian government persuaded these Khoords to live in this locality, where they built for themselves several villages; but the Turkish authorities of that neighborhood called upon the settlers to pay their taxes, and on their refusal to do so they fought it out and several of their villages were burned by the Turks. The Persian government now claims an indemnity for the property destroyed and the question has necessitated the exchange of a series of diplomatic notes between the two governments of no importance except to those directly concerned. A few more such notes exchanged as soon as the Persian Ambassador arrives here will doubtless set this stupid question at rest.

I am giad to be able to report that we have now a good chance of seeing some proper railway communicati eve of coming to hard blows with that country re-

IRELAND.

The Immense Flow of Emigration

Cork, April 17, 1869.
The two extra steamers which called at Queens 900 adults and left in the afternoon for New York. Still large accessions are continually passing this city, en route by the different railroads and steamers for Quenstown where the departure of nearly 2,500 people this week is not felt, as others have arrived to fill up their places. It is not an exaggeration to say that the Irish emigration hitherto is un paralleled. Some probably fleeing from the oppressions of the police and the landlord and others fear of arrest, having been well known sympathizers of Fenjanism which lear of arrest, having been well known sympathizers of Fenianism, which is again raising its head. In one feature capecially—the class of persons that go to compose the great bulk of this exodus—it is significantly different from its predecessors. The crowds that are thronging hourly through this city are in dress, appearance and education of a class much superior to any that have yet left our shores. Nor is it in this respect atone that emigration is remarkable. The great drain of persons deeing from us aimost exclusively belong to our middle agricultural and artisan classes. There are few among them leaving for their country's good. They are all yoling and active and appear to move with one accord and to be animated by the same hopes and regrets. Immediate want is not apparently the cause of their departure; they seem as if obeying some hidden and mysterious prompting, which causes them to regard their native land only as a temporary resting place and points to America as their ultimate destination and haven of rest. Nearly all are destined for the Far West, and at least one-half of them have had their passages paid in America. This emigration proceeds from our southern and western counties. Emigranis from the north go to Liverpool for embarkation.

ENGLAND

Confession of William Sheward, the Norwich

Wife Murderer.

The following is the confession of the notorious wife murderer, which was made public in the Eng-

Wife Murderer.

The following is the confession of the notorious wife murderer, which was made public in the English journals of the 20th uit.:—

CITY JAIL, Norwich, 13th April,—2:45 P. M.
The voluntary confession of William Sheward, under sentence of death in the above prison.—In the year 1849, November, I placed a box of money, having £400 in it. in Mr. Christie's possession for him to take care of for me. In the year 1850 to June, 1851, I drew from that box £150, during which time my wife wanted me to bring the box home. Mr. Christie asked me if he might make use of the money. My wife seemed determined to fetch the box herself. I knew he could not give it to me. On the 14th June, 1851, Mr. Christie asked me to go to Yarmouth to pay £1,000 to a captain of a vessel laden with sait, to enable him to unload on the Monday morning. On Sunday morning the 16th, I was going to Yarmouth on the above errand. She my wife said, "You shall not go; i shall go to Mr. Christie and get the box of money myself and bring it home." With that a slight alteraction occurred; then I fan the razor into her throat. She never spoke after. I then covered an apron over her head and went to Yarmouth. I came home at night and slept on the sofa down stairs. On the Monday I went to work; I left off at four o'clock P. M. and went home. The house began to smell very faint. With that I made a fire in the bedroom and commencen to mutilate the body; kept on until haif-past nine P. M. I then took some portions of the body and threw it away, arriving home at haif-past inn. That night slept on the sofa again; went to work again the next day; went home in the afternoon, about four o'clock, and did the same—the same night again. On Wednesday went to work as man in the gain to my fine the sofa, and the remains of the body, hands and feet included, that night, because it knew I should not be able to be home on Saturday out if has considered in the sent radie in. I then put the bands and feet in the same sancepan in hopes they might boil to pieces. On Fr

ments forwarded to him, including, or course, the above, yesterday intimated to a gentleman from the office of the prisoner's solicitor's agents that he declined to interfere with the sentence passed, and the execution was ordered to take place on the morn-

Shocking Murder and Suicide in London.

On Saturday afternoon, the 17th alt., a shocking murder took place in Fleet lane, Farringdon road. A woman named Tallion, living at 33 Fleet lane, has been for some time past on intimate terms with a man named Thiett, a coal porter. On Saturday morning a son of the woman, about nine or ten years of age, was released from Holloway Prison, where he had undergone a sentence of seven days' imprisonment for stealing eigars. The release of the boy was made a matter of congratulation and of drunkenness to his friends. From the prison the party proceeded to Tailion's residence, and a bottle of gin and three pots of beer were sent for. The friends did not depart till two o'clock, leaving the woman and the man Tillett alone. Soon after the neighbors were alarmed by hearing screams, which apparently proceeded from No. 3. Police constable kolfe entered the room and found the woman lying on the bed, with her throat cut from ear to ear. The man Tillett was also on the bed. He was quite dead, there being a gash in the throat. The bedelothes were soaked with blood. Medical assistance was at once sent for, but life in both instances was found to be extinct. A razor was found on the floor, by which it is supposed the man murdered the woman and then destroyed his own life. It is supposed that Tillett murdered the woman in a fit of jealousy.

Maunger.

A case of a rather unusual character even at the present time came before the Lord Mayor of London on Monday, April 19. Mr. Finney, of Queensberry Lodge, Elstree, Hertfordshire, who was apprehended on a warrant at his house on Saturday, was charged with having committed certain frauds in 1865, in his capacity of manager of the Engish Joint Stock Bank (limited). The prosecution was undertaken at the instance of Mr. Lambert, one of the shareholders of the company. He alleges that Mr. Finney, along with the directors of the company, made false entries in the books and issued false balance sheets, in consequence of which the shareholders had lost nearly a quarter of a miklion by the operations of the company, and he himself lost over 23,000. The case was adjourned for a week, and the defendant was admitted to bail in sureties amounting to £4,000. Manager.

Parliament-The Irish Church Question went into committee on the Irish Church bill, and

went into committee on the Irish Church bill, and the following is the resumé of its proceedings:—
Clauses from three to nine inclusive, which relate to the constitution and power of the commission, were postponed. On clause ten, which prohibits future appointments to any ecclesiastical benefice or office, Dr. Ball took exception to its phraseology as being so wide that no archbishop for bishop could hereafter be nominated in the disestablished Church. Sir it. Palmer agreed in this view of the probable operation of the clause and suggested words which Mr. Gladstone though averse from recognizing by law the episcopacy of the future Church, promised to consider. The point was adjourned until the report and the clause were agreed to.

On clause 12—the disendowing clause—which vests all the property of the Church in Commissioners, there was a protracted discussion. Mr. Hardy (who in Mr. Disraeli's absence from illness took charge of his amendments) moved to postpone the date of this transfer from January, 1872, the additional year, in his opinion being absolutely necessary for making all the indispensable preliminary arrangements. Dr. Ball, in support of the amendment, pointed out that it would be necessary to pass a new marriage law for Ireland, and to make other arrangements in regard to educational and charitable matters.

Mr. Gladstone resisted the amendment, alleging that the date had been fixed as the most convenient for the State and for the Church as well, and that in the opinion of persons well acquainted with the Irish Church who had been consulted it was desirable, with a view to stimulating private effort, to make the interval between the passing of the bill and the period of disendowment as short as possible. On a division the amendment was rejected by 107—301 to 194. the following is the resumd of its proceedings:-

The Government Telegraph Schem

The Manchester Guardian of the 19th nit, has the following:—

The Parliamentary notice of the supplementary telegraph bill, which the Fostmaster General stated in the House of Commons on Thursday, the 15th, he would shortly ask leave to introduce, is published. The bill, like the telegraph bill of last year, is one of those technically known as "hybrid," with winch, as they to some extent affect private interests, it is customary to go through some of the forms necessary in the case of private bills. The bill necks the same exclusive powers with regard to telegrams that the Post Office already have with regard to letters—evidently in anticipation of competition from private companies in the more populous centres, just in the same way as private delivery companies were enabled to deliver circulars, &c., in London at less than the Post Office rates, though they could not have done so over the country generally. The exclusive powers possessed by the Post Office enabled that department to stop the business of the delivery companies; and similar powers are, it seems, now considered necessary, though last year it was thought they could be dispensed with, to prevent private companies carrying on business, say in London or between Liverpool and Manchester, where it is obvious messages might be carried profitably at less than the government uniform rate. Again, power is to be sought in the bill to prolinoit the establishment of any new undertaking or the extension of any existing works and to extinguish rights nad privileges in connection with existing works. It is not improbable that the latter powers are being sought in the expectation that the date of the actual transfer is much more remote than has hitherto been imagined, and that the government, by thas preventing the creation of new interests, will be able to carry out the provisions of last year's bill without having to provide funds for the purchase sooner than is otherwise convenient.

FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

The Belgian Railway Difficulty and the French Press.
M. Frere-Orban not having thought proper to yield

to the preposterous pretensions of France in the matter of the Belgian railways, the semi-official Patrie of the 15th ult. calls upon him to "get over the difficulty" by resigning and making way for a quite in keeping with the conduct of the French government and its "organs" throughout this difficulty, created not by Belgium but by themselves. Here is to create more impression it is cut up into three

We have already announced that a meeting took place yesterday, and that M. Frère-Orban had stated what he had done. The Ministers separated without fixing the day of the new conference.

We are assured that the measure of M. Frère-Orban was followed by no discussion. The Minister of Public Works has, it is said, been charged to prepare a project which shall express the views of France. A meeting will then take place to examine whether it be possible, by mutual concessions, to make the two systems agree, and to arrive at a compromise.

make the two systems agree, and to arrive at a compromise.

We learn from Brussels that public opinion there is much occupied with the negotiations at present going on in Paris. The most emment political men of the country are at present endeavoring to find means to get out of the situation. M. Frere-Orban and his colleagues, by the bill voted on the 23d of February, have engaged themselves in a path without issue for them; they understand it, and there is some talk of their voluntary retreat. They will be replaced by a Minister of Affairs, whose special mission will be to arrive at an understanding with France on all the points in dispute. Those serious questions once settled, the Crown will appeal to the electors. It is thought that the elections will bring back to power M. Frere-Oroan and his friends, who would take possession of the situation aircady made, and who would for the future Keep up the best relations with France.

BELGIUM

The Great Strike in the Colliery Districts.

[From the London Shipping Gazette, April 16.]

The entire collery district around Mons has become a scene of industrial desolation. No further disorders were reported up to Sunday, but the strike had so greaty extended that perfect armes of workmen were assembled in different parts of the country. The international Society makes no secret of its share in this industrial quarrel. A manifesto of violent tone has been circulated in the district during the last few days; but no special grievance is complained of. The tyranny of masters and the oppression of workmen are the topics upon which the committee enlarge. It appears, however, that the old wages difficulty was the proximate cause of the strike. Business has been bad in the Mons district for some time, and the wages of the workmen have suffered by the dypression. Their disconnect has been gradually rising to a crisis. The international Society has not failed to profit by their mutinous disposition. Several days ago the men employed in one of the pits demanded an increase of wages, and on refusal ceased work. Others followed, and by Friday the strike was general throughout the Borinage. The malcontents did not hesitate to intimidate their companions. The men at least of one colliery were obliged to come up and join the rest. Only one conflict with the soldiers has taken place; the troops were assailed at Frameries, and former sons. All traces of the first strike at Seraing have disappeared. The Great Strike in the Colliery Districts.

The Emperor of Russia has refused to interfere in the matter of the disturbances caused by the

of the French Hippic Society, has been made a knight of the Legion of Honor. The Italian Minister of Finance proposes a tax on

wines and liquors, which is calculated to furni sh as annual revenue of \$10,000,000.

Mr. Gladstone has lately received several threat ening letters from the Irish Orangemon, similar intepor to those circulated in Shemeid.

The Leinster Express mentions that it has good to
authority to state that the Queen will pass two
months in Ireland during next autumn.

The Holy Father was born at Siningadia, Central Italy, on May 13, 1792; so that on the 13th of this month he will enter on his sevenly-eighth year.

The Emperor of Austria has sent decorations to Dr. Petermann and Captain Koldewey for the part they took in the late expedition to the North Pole.

The municipal council of Florence is preparing to celebrate the 400th anniversary of the birth of Machiavelli, which event took place on May 3, 1460.

The International Statistical Society will open its seventh congress at the Hague, Holland, on September 3, under the honorary presidency of the Prince of Orange.

of Orange.

The Emperor has decided that a colossal bronze group shall be placed on the summit of the criumphal arch at the top of the Champs Elysees, as intended by Napoleon I.

Friendly relations have been re-established between the Cabinets of St. Petersburg and Berlin, and friendly autograph letters have been exchanged between the two monarchs.

General Meinikow, Minister of Public Works to the Russian government, has been notified to resign on account of the faulty construction of the railroad between Kursk and Kiew.

between Kursk and Kiew.

Frauds to the extent of several millions of francs have been discovered in several branches of the to-bacco department in Italy, and several employes have fied, leaving important defaications.

The largest Australian nugget on record, weighing 210 pounds, was found in the Donolly district, only two inches below the surface, by two poor Cornish men, John Deason and Richard Oates. The net price received by them was \$45,000.

It is currently reported in Berlin that an early meeting will be arranged between King William and the Emperor Napoleon, probably at one of the watering places in Germany. It is also stated that the Emperor of Russia will visit the King of Prussia

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The Issue and Redemption of Treasury Notes—Their Circulation as Money—The Obligation of the Government—The Notes Are Exempt from State Taxation-The Power to Exempt Unquestionable. The People of the State of New York, ex rel. The Bank of New York, vs. The Board of Supervisors of

the County of New York, in Error to the Court of Appeals of New York:—Mr. Chief Justice Chase deappears of New Forki-Mr. Chief Justice Chase de-livered the opinion of the court:—This case differs from those just dispased of (three cases recently published in two particulars, that the Board of Supervisors, which, in the other cases, allowed and audited the claims of the banking associations, refused to allow the claim made in this case; and that the exemption from State taxation claimed in this case was of United States notes, while in the other cases it was of certificates of indebtedness. The mandamus in the State court was, therefore, directed instead of the officers authorized to issue bonds as in the cases already decided. The judgment of the Court of Appeals sustained the action of the Board, and ase is brought here by writ of error to that court. The general question requiring consideration is whether United States notes come under another rule, in respect to taxation, than that which applies rule, in respect to taxation, than that which applies to certificates of indebtedness. The issues of United States notes were authorized by three successive acts. The first was the act of February 25, 1862; the second, the act of July 11, 1862, and the third, that of March 3, 1863. Before either of these acts received the sanction of Congress the Secretary of the Treasury had been authorized by the act of July 17, 1861, to issue treasury notes not bearing interest, but payable on demand by the assistant treasurers at New York and Philadelphia or Boston; and about 'bree weeks later these notes, by the act of August 5, 1861, had been made receivable generally for public dues, the amount of notes to be issued of this description was originally limited to fifty millions, but was afterwards, by the act of February 12, 1862, increased to sixty millions. These notes, made payable on demand, and receivable for all public dues, including duties on imports, always payable in com, were practically equivalent to coin, and in all public disbursements, until after the date of the act last mentioned, were made in coin, or these notes. In December, 1861, the State banks (and no others then existed) suspended payment in coin, and it became necessary to provide by law for the use of State bank notes, or to authorize the issue of notes for circulation under the authority of the national government. The latter alternative was preferred, and in the necessity thus recognized originated the legislation providing at first for the emission of United States notes, and at a later period for the issue of the national bank currency. Under the exigencies of the times it seems to have been thought inexpedient to attempt any provision for the redemption of the United States notes in coin. The law, therefore, directed that they should be made payable to bearer at the Treasury of the United States, but do not provide for payment on demand. The period of payment was left to be determined by the public extigencies. In the meanume the notes were r to certificates of indebtedness. The issues of United States notes were authorized by three successive

It is unnecessary here to go further into the history of these notes, or to examine their relation to the national bank currency. That history belongs to another place, and the quality of these notes was legal tenders, belongs to another discussion. It has been thought proper only to advert to the legislation by which these notes were authorized, in order that their character may be ciearly perceived. That these notes were insued under the authority of the United States and as a means to enais entirely within the constitutional power of the government was not seriously questioned upon the argument. That their controlling they were issued as money, and that, therefore, they were issued as money, and that, therefore, they were they as that of money, and that, therefore, they were they as that of money, and that, therefore, they were they as that of money, and that, therefore, they were they as money, and, with the national bank notes, to constitute the credit currency of the country. Nor is it easy to see that taxalion of these notes, used as money and neld by individual owners, can control or embarrass the power of the government in issuing them for circulation more than like taxation embarrasses it power in coming and issuing gold and silver money for circulation. Apart from the quality of legal tender impressed upon them by acts of Congress, of which we now say nothing, their circulation as currency, But, on the other hand, it is equally examined to the part of the par